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riage or who elopes with a man. The population of Arabia Petraea is about 70,000. The inhabitants may be grouped in forty-eight clans. They have faithfully kept their ancient traditions, customs and manners, which have hardly been influenced by Christianity. Ancestral worship everywhere prevails. The tomb of the clan-patriarch is highly venerated and the blood of animals is sacrificed upon it.

The volume on Edom is mostly of an archæological nature, but also valuable for the geographer, who gets here a clear picture of the country traversed by Musil under the most dangerous circumstances. The report covers the travels of Musil in 1901 and 1902. The Roman antiquities, churches, tombs and monasteries of the early Christian period are amply described and illustrated by numerous and excellent photographs.

CHARLES L. HENNING.

## AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

**Pygmies and Papuans.** The Stone Age of To-Day in Dutch New Guinea.

By A. F. R. Wollaston. With appendices by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, A. C. Haddon, and Sidney H. Ray. xxiv and 345 pp. Maps, ills. Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, 1912. 10½ x 6½.

In this volume we have the geographical record of the expedition toward the snowy mountains of Dutch New Guinea prosecuted in fifteen months of 1910 and 1911 under the direction of the British Ornithological Union. That the expedition failed of its goal is unfortunate, but that may be corrected by the second expedition now in the field under Mr. Wollaston's command, which is expected to return in 1913. In the expedition of which this volume affords us a view, the failure of the announced purpose need not detract in the least from the fact that a wholly unknown region has been opened to knowledge in the riverine tangle of mangroves on the south shore of western New Guinea. Thus we acquire a satisfactory record of topography of unknown lands in an area approximately a degree square. Two-thirds of this is mangrove swamp, yet in this difficult country no less than three considerable rivers have been surveyed. The northern third of the area lies on the southern face of the Nassau Range; here many elevations have been trigonometrically determined and contours drawn in such an approach to accuracy as to establish the different river systems which derive from the snows. The expedition had no sooner reached the hills than it encountered one of the pygmy races, the Tapiro. Through various reasons it was difficult to acquire much information as to these shy savages, but the record is not to be neglected on that account, since a peculiar value must always attach to such reports of first discovery. The geographical results of this reconnaissance will probably prove satisfying for a long time to come. The hills are practically unapproachable through these dense swamps and there is nothing in the mud to attract newcomers. The ethnological reports leave much to be desired. In the discussion of the brief vocabulary collected from the swamp dwellers Mr. Sidney Ray criticizes destructively my development of a southern exit of the Polynesians from Indonesia by way of Torres Strait, my Viti Stream of the Proto-Samoan migration; this is not the place for rebuttal save in so far as it may be permitted to suggest that a slight acquaintance with seafaring sometimes serves a better end than some philology.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

## EUROPE

**Marken and its People.** By George Wharton Edwards. 182 pp. Ills. Moffat, Yard & Co., 1912. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

On the island of Marken in the Zuyder Zee, live a people whose attitude toward visitors has not always been hospitable, perhaps because there are many mere curiosity hunters among the tourists who go there. Tourists, however, seldom remain over night, or go beyond the first settlement they reach. The author is one of the few who have lived with the Markenites and studied their